The New-York Times.

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FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore, the Jura, the Kangaroo, and the Hammonia.

Seizure of the Rebel Gunboat Alexandra at Liverpool.

Escape of a Rebel Privateer from Greenock.

An Important Dispatch from Earl Russell Regarding the Seizure of the Peterhoff.

The Mission of "Two Well-known American Merchants" to England.

A Loan of Two Million Pounds to be Raised, and Rebel Gunboats to be Purchased.

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN HEAVY.

THE REVOLUTION IN POLAND SPREADING.

The Inman steamer *City of Baltimore*, Capt. McGUIGAN, which left Liverpool at noon on the 9th inst., and Queenstown on the 10th inst., arrived here early yesterday morning.

The steamship *Jura*, from Liverpool on the 9th, and Londonderry on the 10th, arrived at Portland yesterday.

The *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool, and the *Hammonia*, from Southampton, also arrived here yesterday.

The *Australasian* reached Liverpool shortly before noon on the 9th inst.

The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Company (Inman line) announce an extra service by their steamer leaving Liverpool every alternate Friday, beginning on the 17th April.

The *Great Eastern* was to have been floated off her grillron in the Mersey on the 6th inst., but owing to some unavoidable circumstances, it was found necessary to postpone the event until the next high tides, on or about the 18th April, so that her departure for New-York is further put back until ten days or a fortnight after that date.

The steamships *City of Manchester*, *Norwegian* and *Edinburg* all arrived in Liverpool on Thursday April 9

Another rebel privateer, called the *Japan* or *Virginia*, sailed from Greenock, notwithstanding official efforts to prevent her.

ENGLAND.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

SEIZURE OF A REBEL GUNBOAT AT LIVERPOOL.

Some sensation had been created in Liverpool by the seizure of a gunboat which was suspected of being intended for the Confederates. The Liverpool *Post* says:

"The town was rather startled yesterday (Monday) morning by an announcement that an American war vessel had been seized in the Liverpool docks. It seems that on Sunday Mr. MORGAN, one of Her Majesty's Custom Surveyors, took possession of a small gunboat, the *Alexandra*, in the Toxteth Dock, and launched and completed by the shipbuilders, the Messrs. MILLER & Co. Mr. MORGAN acted on instructions received by Mr. PRICE-EDWARDS, the Collector of Customs, from the Government, who had reason to believe that the *Alexandra* was being fitted for the service of the Confederates.

The matter will be fully investigated by the law and other officers of the Crown before any proceedings are taken beyond the detention of the vessel. The *Alexandra* is a small vessel, built of wood, for, we are told, Messrs. FAWCETT, PRESTON & Co."

From the Liverpool Journal of Commerce, April 7.

Last Sunday morning, Mr. E. MORGAN, one of the Customs' surveyors, accompanied Mr. CARRICK, the Toxteth Dock, and in obedience to instructions from the Board of Commissioners, went on board the small wooden boat *Alexandra*, recently launched from the building yard of Messrs. MILLER & SONS, and now being fitted for sea. No official intimation was made as to the grounds on which the Government officer acted; he merely went on board, marked the broad arrow on one of the masts, and remained in possession. Up to two o'clock, yesterday afternoon, no specific reason had been officially stated as to the putting an officer on board, but it is believed to be in consequence of information of the most unequivocal nature to the authorities that the *Alexandra* is built as a gunboat, and is intended for the Confederate Government. *She is a pretty shipshape craft, apparently of* about 120 tons; is a screw-propeller, nicely copper-ed, and presents such an appearance as at once suggests the idea of great speed, and comparative power. It is understood that a legal investigation into the circumstances connected with the building and outfit of the vessel will be immediately proceeded with, the result of which will be that she will at once be given up to her owners, Messrs. FAWCETT, PRESTON & Co., for whom she was built.

We understand that the Government intend also to hold an inquiry on the two gunboats now being built by Messrs. LAIRD BROTHERS, of Birkenhead—information having been forwarded to the effect that they are building for the Confederate Government. There is a good deal of talk, also, about two gunboats said to have sailed from Glasgow last week, for the same service, upward of 100 men having left this port during the last week, with promises of good wages, and a large share of prize money. One of the commanders of a Federal ship lately arrived at Greenock, and whose ship was burnt by the *Alabama*, brings information from Mobile, to the effect that two suspicious vessels had lately sailed from the Clyde. The reports relative to the sailing of these two vessels are numerous and vague. One gentleman asserts that a splendid steamer called the *Oreto*, pierced for eight guns when launched, has just sailed from the Clyde with a large quantity of heavy guns on board, and that another splendid steamer had also sailed to run the blockade, the most of the seamen having been shipped from this port, having been engaged at high wages, with the promise of a bounty varying from £5 to £50, according to the rank which they engaged to serve on board this cruiser, for every trip they might make out and in a Confederate port.

The Manchester *Examiner*, of April 8, states that the *Alexandra*, it has been discovered, had no guns on board.

THE CAPTURE OF THE PETERHOFF.

The correspondence between the owners of the steamer *Peterhoff*—which was seized by the United States steamer *Tuscarora*—and Earl RUSSELL, is published. In the earlier letters, Mr. EDWARDS forwards various documents connected with the vessel. Among them is the following, which bears date Liverpool, March 28, 1863:

"A third vessel—the steamer *Rose Queen*—is nearly ready for sea, and will shortly commence loading, cargo having been already engaged.

It is scarcely necessary to point out to your Lordship the illegality of the capture, and the unwarrantable proceedings of the United States officers.

I desire to bring the subject before your Lordship, with a view of soliciting the intervention of Her Majesty's Government in taking the requisite steps to insure the immediate restoration of the *Peterhoff*, with such damages to the owners of that vessel have sustained.

I also avail myself of this opportunity to ask your Lordship to take whatever measures may be requisite to prevent a repetition of such a proceeding by the United States officers, in order that the mercantile community of this country may be assured their property and interests will not be subjected to similar consequences and as the owner of the *Rose Queen*, about to sail, having come under engagements with the shippers of the cargo, I trust your Lordship will not consider I am taking too much in soliciting your Lordship's assurance that the ship and cargo will receive due protection from Her MAJESTY'S Government."

The Foreign Office, through Mr. HAMMOND, simply acknowledged the receipt of Mr. EDWARDS' letter. On the 3d of April, however, he communicates the formal decision of Her Majesty's Government. This paper is identical in terms with the dispatch we have already published bearing upon the question of trade with the port of Matamoras, the following paragraphs alone being added by Lord RUSSELL:

"As regards the situation which has been stated to the case of the *Adela* before Her Majesty's Government can form any opinion as to the judgment stated to have been given by the consul, they must have before them a correct report of that judgment, it being impossible to rely upon the abstract representations of its effect contained in a newspaper paragraph, founded on printed letters, especially as some of the other judgments of the United States Prize Courts which have been reported in the Majesty Government during the present war, evince any disregard of the established principles of international law.

As regards, however, the particular case of the *Peterhoff* in which your Lordship is directly interested, Her Majesty's Government, having taken into consideration the papers transmitted by you, and being satisfied that those papers disclose no *prima facie* ground of capture, and that there is every reason to believe the voyage lawful and *bona fide*, and the seizure of the vessel wholly unjustifiable, they will instruct Lord LYONS to make an immediate representation of the circumstances of that case to the Government at Washington, and if no legal ground of capture should be alleged, then to press for the release of the vessel and her cargo, with compensation, and without the delay of proceedings in the Prize Court. But if any legal grounds of capture should be alleged by the Government of the United States, this case, like all others, must unavoidably follow the ordinary course."

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENTS IN ENGLAND.

The *Times City Article* says:

"The private commercial advices from New-York contain the important statement that two well known merchants, one from Boston, and the other from New-York, have been commissioned by the Washington Government to proceed to London on financial business. The former sailed from Boston by the steamer which arrived last week, and the latter was to sail in the present steamer, the *Australasian*. It was understood that they were instructed to dispose of £2,000,000 of the 6 per cent. bonds, with which they are furnished, and that they have also authority to negotiate a further sum of £10,000,000 to £20,000,000. Considerable discussion as to the terms are expected. It is also said, to explain part of the £2,000,000 with which they are instructed, positively to dispose of, in buying up the gunboats now building in England for the rebels. The Federal Government has made a general effort, through the *Times*, to strengthen the pleasure of the proposed loan negotiations, by simultaneous representations, in all parts of the Union that the war is now, undoubtedly, to be brought to a close forthwith."

The Liverpool *Mercury* publishes a curious batch of documents under the above caption, which a correspondent asserts had just come into his possession. The first of the series is dated simply "December 30, 1862." It runs as follows:

"A private wired arrived here per steamship Caxton. A meeting was held at the Cotton Sale on Monday, to bring instructions and money, drafts and bills on Wm. Brown & Co. and CARNER & Co. to over £100,000. These were paid to BROWN'S cashier, who it appears, gave checks to each of the parties for the amounts. Since his arrival, instructions have been issued to the following effect: To take storerooms in Liverpool for the storage of 30,000 rifles (Enfields,) 1,000 cavalry sabres, to be bought for cash, and to pass shipped as they will be cheapest in the middle of January. Instructions are to be given to agents to out-buy any agents of the South, and also to inform the Consul of the fact, and a proportionate reward will be given (this must be given before the arms leave the wholesale dealers.) Care and watch will be kept over all sale or disposal of shipping under 1,000 tons register. To watch, and find out. If possible, the persons who are the agents of the South and Lieut. MAURY now in Liverpool. Every precaution being well known that there is distrust between the said Lieut. MAURY and the Liverpool Southern Club. To at once excite the people of Lancashire in favor of the North, by letters, pamphlets, also by sermons; also to well reward any for editorial favorable notices, &c. To appoint two leading secret medical men over Sunday. Every effort will be made to introduce them into families of influence having Southern tendencies. That all known agents of the South be watched, and their actions daily reported. Information to be got of their movements at any cost."

In another, dated Jan. 3, 1863, the following passage occurs:

"You may with confidence do as your proposes for, I regret, they (the Confederates) could not buy or send away in a month 30,000—say, not 5,000—stand of arms. H. is at Paris, and BENJAMIN is there. Everyone reports of the success of the *Alabama*, but I hope you are not led away by false reports. But I hope you return well to hear that building 'that rebel' has become more profitable than 'blockading at Charleston.' B. & Co. pave seen privately to-day, and both in the most confidential manner speak highly of all the gentlemen—divinely, par. and payers. Two of the Southern agents have been, privately, over to Paris. From a very good and intimate set of agents; in fact, it is not that they were robbers or stealing silly them. The following agents have been appointed, and are acting daily: Emmanuel, Manchester; Campbell, Bury; Bazley, Manchester; Hallam, Bradford, Manchester, Wrigley, Glasgow and London. Foreign cities—Paris, Bernuiles, Venice, Dantzic, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Hamburg, Stettin, Brussels and Copenhagen."

Another letter, dated Jan. 10, 1863, alludes to intrigues about the *Alabama*. Much is said about getting up demonstrations in England—one suggestion from Washington being that "the rabble" should be let loose upon Mr. ADAMS, the United States Consul-General, and that the "Gaols" (the delinquents) should be paid by the Federal emissaries.

Still another letter, dated Jan. 16, and addressed from Liverpool to Washington, says:

"I have also much pleasure in informing you that the scheme for putting an end to that pirate (the *Alabama*) seems a good one. Private funds will manage that is required for purchase of the necessary vessels; the only difficulty will be manning and fitting them out, but to do quite obviously etc. will prove a very formidable opponent and hard to catch, as the *Times* informs the people of England that she is of greater speed than any vessel afloat, that the guns are of longer range, and that she is on a desperate cruise. This can suffice, but at the same time we may in this as in most other cases, that Gold will be required, and that with no beauty hand. Men risking a venture in this must be well backed, and I am happy to say that we are able to make offers the most brilliant. We have now to hear a watch kept on the Government and on our friends in the Southern Club, who though steady at times, may open their eyes all at once, yet from our arrangements any move of theirs will be known sufficiently long to prevent serious danger to the scheme."

In a letter dated Washington, Jan. 7, we read:

"We have ordered two more vessels in England—they will report to you from Cork. It is possible that the parties who supply the *Alabama* Bribe right and left. You must at once go to the fitting out of the Pearson and Laird rams, and the matter must be pressed home quick: if not, it entirely fails. I forward you a copy of instructions for France, and at once stir up public sympathy in Paris and Lyons. You will receive the names of parties suitable agents for the particular service. I can only conclude by repeating 'pay no heed' over the Southerners in your town, or else all is lost. Here our prospects. Let me hear if they have agents in Liverpool, further than the Southern Club, at any price."

A CARD FROM SIR WILLIAM BROWN.

Some comments which the *Weekly Dispatch* (London) made upon the above, elicited the following card from Sir WILLIAM BROWN:

SIR: My attention has been drawn to the following passage in an article in your last paper:

"BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., of Liverpool, have been the Federal agents for transmitting to Washington the warlike munitions which Fenian Irish Roman Catholics, and the paid servant of Sir. WILLIAM BROWN has figured in London as one of the chief revolutionists at the late Anti-Slavery meetings."

These statements are entirely unfounded. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO. have not acted as the agents of the Federal Government for shipping warlike munitions or for any other purpose; and no person connected with the firm is a Roman Catholic. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Bowdoin Hall, Dorchester, April 6, 1863. WILLIAM BROWN.

A RUMORED REBEL IRON-CLAD.

From the London Times, April 8.

Some interest was created in Liverpool on Saturday by an intimation that a new "iron-clad" steamer of war was trying her engines and departed from the Mersey in contempt of the revenue's side. From the enquiry which has recently been made in relation to war steamers having been supplied to the Confederate Government, the allegation referred to excited considerable remark. Investigation, however, proved to be "much ado about nothing," and perfectly satisfactory in all respects. She proved to be the tug-ship *Queen*, recently built for our own Government at Messrs. LAIRD BROTHERS, at Birkenhead, which was launched in November last.

A BRITISH SHIP CHASED.

From the European Times, April 4.

We understand from Capt. CALHOUN, master of the ship *Blossom*, which arrived in the Mersey on the 30th, from Bombay, laden with a large quantity of cotton, as well as a general cargo, that when the vessel was about sixty miles north-by-west of St. Helena, on the 25th of January, she was pursued by an armed ship showing American colors, having her starboard guns run out, and apparently ready for action. The *Blossom* ran up the English ensign, but was still pursued for some time by the American cruiser. Ultimately, however, the cruiser hauled away and ran in her guns. The cruiser is supposed to be one of the Confederate vessels on the look out for Federal ships from India and China.

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.

From the London Times, April 8.

The Confederate loan, as due, was again 2 per cent. lower at 81¼ 82½. Bonds, to the amount of £1,000,000, were offered, but only £300,000 were taken, and there was rather less enquiry than of late.

The last price from Paris, yesterday, was 82. 75c., showing a further fractional decline.

From the Times, April 9.

The market for foreign securities has been very dull. The Confederate loan was very weary in the morning, and touched a discount, but it finally entered at par to ¼ premium, and the closing quotation was between ¼ and ¾ discount. After regular hours a partial revision was reported.

From the Herald, April 9.

A strong reaction took place to-day in the price of the Scrip of the Confederate Cotton Loan. Notwithstanding, in the earlier hours the market was dull throughout continuous sales, and the quotations was at one period as low as 3¾ to 3 discount. Great purchases shortly after 4 o'clock P. M. ensued, and there was an immediate rally to 1 discount, the price for an hour being paid as low as ¾ discount. Subsequently to later in the day extended to the other speculative securities, and the quotation of the loan, at last was last marked 1¼ to 3/4 dis. This fluctuation clearly indicates the anomalous position in which the market is at present situated. The settlement having been fixed for the lengthened date of the 24th inst., the adverse operations have been allowed a large margin for their consummation, and since it is pretty well understood that they have operated themselves to an enormous amount, immediately the time draws near for the arrangement, the ordinary influence of closing engagements will serve a sensible effect upon quotations. Under these circumstances the rebound, if it shall be witnessed before further instalments are paid, may prove as sudden and startling as the previous fall. The prospects of the cotton market, it is alleged, are more favorable than ever for them.

Letters from Hamburg state that a Norway employed by the firm of MESSRS. SLESSTOR & Co., of that city, having had occasion to apply to the United States Consul for an attestation of his signature to a document in which the names of SLESSTOR & Co. were inserted, the Consul refused to grant it, on account of that firm having been connected with the Confederate loan.

A PROTEST AGAINST BUILDING SHIPS FOR THE REBELS.

A meeting was held in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, under the auspices of the Union and Emancipation Society, to protest against the building of *war-ships for the Southern Confederacy*. There was a good attendance, but the hall was not crowded.

Dr. WATTS, of Manchester, moved the first resolution, expressing good will and sympathy with the people of the Free States of America, in their efforts to preserve national unity, and to extend to all the rights of citizenship and the blessings of freedom.

The resolution was carried, with half a dozen dissentients.

At the close of Dr. *Watts'* speech, a placard was displayed on the platform stating that the *Alexandra*, one of the vessels building for the Confederates, had been seized in Liverpool by the Government, and the audience rose and cheered vigorously for some time.

Mr. SAMUEL POPE, of Manchester, moved the second resolution:

"That this meeting has heard with feelings of humiliation and deep concern that certain persons in England and Scotland, including members of Parliament, are engaged in the illegal enterprise of providing and furnishing war ships and otherwise aiding the Southern Slaveholding Confederacy; and that meeting earnestly calls on Her Majesty's Government to evince its good faith toward a friendly Power, and vindicate the honor of the nation, by putting an effectual stop to these nefarious proceedings."

The resolution was seconded by Prof. G. W. NEWMAN, supported by Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH, of Oxford, and carried. It was subsequently resolved to embody the sentiments of the foregoing resolutions in a memorial to be presented by a deputation to Earl RUSSELL.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

The *London Shipping Gazette* remarks that the Washington Government could not take a more effectual means of drifting into a war with England than by the issue of privateering commissions, to make reprisals upon British shipping for the concession of the *Alabama*; but, in the face of precedents and the recorded opinions of former American Governments, it does not believe Mr. LINCOLN and his colleagues will venture to incur the consequences of the threatened reprisals.

The *Globe* observes that every year the war in America is prolonged increases the danger of collisions with third parties, and the indispositions to make such demands the English Government will continue to act with all the forbearance and moderation consistent with the assertion of its rights.

The London *Times* remarks, on the 1pos. ceiz of Sylling the Confederate ships: "Private law just now is illustrated by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, that a vessel given in representation of a captured Federal vessel, in charge with a Confederate officer for reason, must be held paid in the Federal Courts—a decision which harmonizes with a previous one in a case where the question arose whether the officers and crew of a rebel privateer were subject to the penalties of piracy. On that occasion the Court laid down that there could be no distinction between the rebels on the sea and the rebels on the land. If the latter were to be treated as prisoners of war, so should the former."

MISCELLANEOUS EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Princess LOUISE of HESSE (Princess ALICE of England,) was safely delivered of a daughter on the 5th instant, at Windsor Castle.

It was reported that the chosen King of Greece, Prince WILLIAM of Denmark, is destined to be the husband of Princess LOUISE of England.

The annual review of the London Volunteers took place, as usual, on Easter Monday, at Brighton. About 10,000 men mustered on the ground, and the demonstration was a great success.

It is officially announced that the Princess of Wales will hold drawing-rooms and levees, on behalf of the Queen, during May and June.

Mr. GLADSTONE, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, had been somewhat injured, and was confined to his house, owing to a fall from his horse.

LATEST NEWS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Thursday, April 9.

The *Times City Article* of this date says:

"The English funds improved a little yesterday. The foreign markets showed a temporary cessation of reaction, and English Railways a tendency to improvement. In the Discount market there was a further tendency to lower rates, consequent on the commencement of the payment of dividends. A withdrawal of £50,000 (proceeding both ways) from the Bank of England left the total of the Government Account £74,000 in excess of that which was reported to Parliament.

The *Daily News* says: "The scrip of the Confederate loan, advanced ¼ per cent., partly on advices from Liverpool and Manchester."

Nothing further has transpired regarding the Polish affairs. The *Times City Article* remarks that nothing could be more objectionable than entering into a transaction of this kind either with North or South on purely political grounds, but if it is an arrangement (it will, indeed, be expedient that the speculative demand in connection with it should be restricted as much as possible.

The Liverpool *Mercury* says: "The rumors of the recognition of the Confederate States by the Emperor of the French, which have been current for some days, are confirmed by the Paris correspondence of the London *Times*. The Emperor has come to the conclusion that the time has arrived for the recognition of the Confederate States, and the manner of the Washington Government on the affair of the *Peterhoff*. The whole of these matters must be solved within a month."

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

The insurrection was said to be increasing in various parts. Cracow telegrams of the 14th say: This morning 600 Russians attacked 200 insurgents at Kobiakery, between Olkusko and Cracow. After hard hours' fighting the Russians were repulsed with severe loss. A fresh body of insurgents, under the command of GAWRONSKI, has appeared in the neighborhood of Cracow, and another in the vicinity of Mariampol. They have interrupted the railway communication between Kowno and Dynaburg. The whole of Lithuania is in open insurrection. A battle has been fought at Ponie, near Kowno.

Armed bands of insurgents are in the vicinity of Wilna, Wilkowiez, Sawale, Tauroggen and Poniewiez. The peasants take no active part in the movements.

The London *Times* says editorially: "It is fully time the 15th of March, which the Polish peasant for the moment looked for, that it was grown to diminished proportions. A new element, through the whole breadth of Poland, north and south. It controls Warsaw, the seat and centre of the Russian Government, and extends along the frontier of Prussian Poland northward into Courland and the Polish portion of Livonia; thus reaching the coast of the Baltic and the mouth of the Vistula. Of the whole Kingdom of Poland, it seems doubtful that the call is not for war. The flame involves already the four Russian corps that envelope Lithuania and Volhynia almost under the walls of Cracow, has burst forth on so many points, and is so widely spread, as to bid fair to report the progress against a host of insurgents, as a war of scarcely six hundred miles in length. Thus rapidly has the revolt expanded into a guerrilla war, that seems to combine peasants, nobles and the inhabitants of the towns that appeared even middle class."

A Paris journal publishes a dispatch from Earl RUSSELL to Lord NAPIER, instructing him to inform Prince GORTSCHAKOFF of the regret with which the sanguinary struggle in Poland is viewed by the British Government, and suggesting a return of the promises made to Poland in 1815, with a general amnesty, as the sole remedy for the terrible evil. The journal in question does not state that the Russian Minister made an official reply to this note, but that the tenor of his talk with Lord NAPIER was not of a nature to discourage those who hoped for speedy and equitable concessions from the Czar.

Le Nord asserts that France, England and Austria had come to an understanding, and had sent separate notes to St. Petersburgh identical in sense. The *Nord* says nothing like promises.

A Cracow dispatch of the 8th says:

"A conflict took place this morning at Sepin, near the frontier. The Russians, although double the number of their opponents, were defeated."

The Times correspondent, writing from Cracow, March 31, in describing how all that city was, and frequent arrests that are made, says:

"If, however, the Austrian Government were to carry out their views, or even attempt, they would not prevent the insurrection from spreading. The upper classes, who are naturally a little sensitive on the subject of confiscation, are now joining in the movement more and more every day, while the peasantry seem ripe to rise in force. Every man in the country is ready for action. Provisions, money, arms, &c., rather, money to enable them to make some."

The meeting of St Petersburg has had a meeting, unanimously voted an address to the Emperor, expressing their devotion to His Majesty, and their painful indignation at the accusations put forward in Russian territory, and promising not to shrink before any sacrifice to preserve the integrity of the Empire.

France.

It was expected that the last fortnight in June would be the time fixed for the general election to the Corps Legislatif.

Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIÈRE had been recalled from Mexico. The reason officially assigned for his recall is that the importance of the French naval forces in the Mexican waters is no longer such as to warrant the presence of so officer of that rank.

The Bourse on the 7th closed at 69.75 for Rentes.

Italy.

The Pope officiated personally at high mass at Rome, on Easter Sunday, the 5th.

Greece.

It is stated that the Danish Government is disposed to sanction Prince WILLIAM'S acceptance of the throne of Greece, on conditions that are not likely to be conceded, viz., a guarantee of the independence of Denmark by the great Powers; assistance to maintain order in the monarchy for that purpose; a renewal of guarantees for the possession of Schleswig by Denmark, and the neutrality of Holstein.

Turkey.

The Sultan had arrived at Alexandria, accorded by six war vessels. The Egyptians were having great *fêtes* in honor of the visit.

OMER PASHA, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, had provisionally assumed the direction of the Ministry of War.

THE NEWS BY THE JURA.

FURTHER BY TELEGRAPH.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, April 21.

The steamship *Jura*, from Liverpool on the 9th, and Londonderry on the 10th inst., arrived here at 11.30 this forenoon. Her dates are one day later than those per the *City of Baltimore*.

The United States Consul at Dublin contradicts the rumors with respect to the enlistment of Irishmen in Ireland for the Federal army.

The representatives of the United States Government in Ireland, however, are said to be literally besieged by persons anxious to be sent out to join the Federal army.

The Manchester *Guardian* has the following:

"A short time since four men, who were Quartermasters on board the *Great Eastern*, and who had been guests in the city of Glasgow for a few days, and *fêted the vessel known as the Japan*, which was fitting out at Greenock for China and other Eastern ports. More recently these Quartermasters came to Liverpool and shipped about one hundred men. Some of the men got intoxicated, and the next day, having learned some secrets from an indiscreet Quartermaster, they paid a visit to Mr. DUDLEY, the American Consul, who told them that they had been shipped for service on board the *Japan*, a vessel fitted out to burn, sink and destroy Federal vessels. MR. DUDLEY at once telegraphed to Mr. WARREN, the United States Minister at London who promptly called upon Earl RUSSELL, and the latter telegraphed to the Collector of Customs at Liverpool to stop the *Japan*. The Collector at once looked into the bill of entry, but nothing could be seen of the *Japan* there. The Collector then thinking she might come down the river, ordered four revenue gigs to cruise up and down, and stop her as soon as she made her appearance.

Sunday morning came, and no *Japan*, and the Collector then telegraphed to Earl RUSSELL that he could have no further information. On further investigation, it was found that Mr. DUDLEY had forgotten to state that the *Japan* was at Greenock. However, when this became known, the orders of the Government were immediately telegraphed to Greenock, but the *Japan* steamed the previous day, and then sailed for an unknown destination."

The London *Globe*, referring to the seizure of the gunboat *Alexandra* at Liverpool, on suspicion of being intended for the Confederates, admits that circumstances justified the proceedings, but from what it learns, it doubts whether the matter can be carried further. The vessel was in every particular unarmed, and it is asserted there was nothing in her to indicate what her service was to be.

The London *Daily News* says: "The scrip of the Confederate loan, advanced ¼ per cent., partly on advices from Liverpool and Manchester."

The London *Times City Article* says that the funds were forced on on the last, with a tendency to weakness. There was less general buoyancy in the market for foreign securities than for some time past. The Confederate loan was dull and transactions ranged between par and one per cent. discount. The final quotation was a ¼ to ½ per cent. premium. The demand for discount was active, but on the Stock Exchange loans were offered at three per cent.

The telegraph line has been extended to Greencastle, at the mouth of Lough Foyle, where the Montreal Company's steamers touch, and the dispatches by the *Jura*, by this line, are up to 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 10th inst.

It is stated that Prince MAURICE'S visit to Egypt is for the purpose of meeting the Sultan and obtaining his firman for the Suez Canal. The Sultan, on arriving at Alexandria, declared, that he wished to be considered and treated only as the guest of the Viceroy.

In his speech to the Foreign Consuls, the Sultan said that he only came to Egypt for the purpose of visiting the Viceroy, and another of his stated his most particular attention, and was that Supre-

IMPORTANT FROM VICKSBURGH.

Another Great Achievement by the Fleet.

Six Iron-Clads and Three Transports Run by the Rebel Batteries.

A Large Number of Gen. Grant's Troops Now Below the City.

Only One of the Gunboats Hit by the Rebels.

Loss of the Transports Burned.

CAIRO, Tuesday, April 21.

A special dispatch from Memphis, dated the 19th inst., states that the steamer *Silver Horn*, from Vicksburgh on Friday, had arrived, bringing the following intelligence:

On Thursday night, the 16th inst., the Federal gunboats *Benton*, *Tuscumbia*, *Lafayette*, *Pittsburgh*, *Carondelet*, *Gen. Price*, and three transports ran the rebel batteries at Vicksburgh, all safely except the transport *Henry Clay*, which caught fire opposite Grandy and was burned. The *Benton* was the only boat struck. The loss was two killed and two wounded. The transport *Forest Queen* had her steam-pipes injured by coming in contact with one of the gunboats, but this can be easily repaired. From the time of starting until the first shot was heard from the rebel batteries, was nearly an hour and a quarter, by which time nearly all the vessels got past.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 21.

The following information has been received here in two days from MEMPHIS to the Mississippi, near Vicksburgh:

On the night of the 16th, Admiral PORTER succeeded in running the Vicksburgh batteries with seven gunboats of his squadron, and three transports. The *Benton*, his flagship, got opposite the upper battery, leading the line of vessels, before the rebels opened fire. The rebels then continued firing from 11 P. M. until 2 A. M. upon each succeeding vessel as it passed. The only damage done us was the firing of the *Henry Clay*, one of the transports, and the temporary disabling of the *Forrest City*, another transport, and also a shot through the *Benton's* hull. Our loss was but one man killed and two or three wounded. The rebel fire was far less effective than was anticipated. They burned two or three houses in the town, as our squadron was passing to light the river so as to enable their artillerists to get good views of our steamers as they went down within range of their guns. On reaching Warrenton, Admiral PORTER bombarded that village, with what effect is not known.

The *Henry Clay* was fired by the enemy's shell. All hands were saved. The pilot remained until the flames forced him to leave.

AN OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 22.

Official dispatches, received last night, say that a portion of Admiral PORTER'S fleet, laden with a large number of soldiers from Gen. GRANT'S army, have succeeded in running the batteries at Vicksburgh, and are now in a condition to either besiege BANKS in an attack upon Port Hudson, or to make an assault upon Vicksburgh from the South.

REPORTED EVACUATION OF VICKSBURGH.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 21.

Gen. HALLECK telegraphs from Memphis that he has information, from the rebels that the enemy are evacuating Vicksburgh.

IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The Siege of Little Washington Raised by the Rebels.

The Batteries on Tar River Abandoned.

The Adams Express steamship *Augusta Dinsmore*, from Port Royal, S. C., and Beaufort, N. C., arrived yesterday afternoon.

The latest news from Newbern was to the 18th. The rebels had retreated from the vicinity of Washington, N. C., and had abandoned all the batteries on Tar River. The steamer *Escort* left Newbern for Washington, N. C., on the 17th by the Tar River, and had not been molested on her passage up.

Gen. FOSTER was still at Newbern on the 18th.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Gov. Wise Deported at His Command at Williamsburgh—List of Casualties on Gen. Foster's Recent Raid in North Carolina—The South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, April 20.

The U. S. Steamer *Florida* arrived this morning from Washington, D. C., having on board the French Commissioners appointed to the frigate *Gassendi*.

Gov. WISE has been recalled from the command in front of Williamsburgh, and Gen. HOOD placed in command.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded in Suffolk and on the Nansemond River, to April 16:

Wm. A. Smith, 5th New-York artillery—slightly.
— Jones, 5th New-York artillery—slightly.
— Brand, 5th New-York artillery—slightly.
Theodore Seward, 103d Pennsylvania—slightly.
Michael Benton, 103d New-York—killed.
John Glennon, 164th New-York—killed.
John Galvin, 130th New-York—leg.
John Leary, 130th New-York—head.
Thos. Lifford, 164th New-York—hand.
Albert Baker, 172th New-York—killed.
Israel Emery, 164th Pennsylvania—arm amputated.
John Wilbert, 164th Pennsylvania—foot.
Henry Akins, 11th Penn. Cavalry—killed.
C. C. Swarthout, 11th Penn. Cavalry—killed.
John W. Tillman, 11th Penn. Cavalry—wounded.
Chas. McGuire, 164th New-York—killed.
Nicholas Gilpin, 130th New-York—thigh.
Joseph H. Wiede, 1st New-York—badly.
Thos. Gosliwell, 164th New-York mortally.
J. D. Kane, 1st New York—killed.
James Lyons, 1st New-York—killed.
John Donaldson—wounded.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, April 20.

This afternoon, the steamer *Expositor* arrived from Newbern, 19th inst., and reports that the 4th Rhode Island on the 16th, in company with a brigade from the latter place for Newbern, and that Gen. FOSTER left Newbern yesterday with the brigade for Washington, N. C.

The Captain of the *Expositor* also reports that when our fleet passed Hatteras on the 16th, our Monitors were all on that place, and the Pennsylvania and the blockading fleet of their former commander.

SEVERE FIGHT NEAR CORINTH.

THE REBELS DEFEATED.

Our Loss One Hundred Killed and Wounded.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, April 21.

The correspondent of the *Commercial*, writing from Murfreesboro, says:

"A dispatch from Gen. HURLBUT, at Memphis, reports that Gen. DODGE, commanding at Corinth, attacked the enemy and drove them from Bear Creek to Cross Creek. Our loss was one hundred killed and wounded. The rebel loss is not stated."

[Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.]

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, April 21.

The Paducah *Herald* of the 19th says:

At 2 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the Cherokee House, in the center of the business part of the town, and the adjacent work necessary between was discovered that it was impossible to check it. The flames spread to the surrounding buildings and in less than an hour the greater part of four blocks was in ruins. By blowing up and tearing down buildings the fire was checked at about 8 o'clock, and at the present writing is about subdued. The loss will reach nearly $1,500,000. The loss in dour and other provisions was very heavy.

The Punishment of Deserters.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 21.

A Court-martial held at Fort Independence found private J. C. MASSEY, of the Twenty-second Massachusetts regiment, guilty of repeated desertions, and sentenced him to be shot. The President commuted his sentence to forfeiture of pay and discharge from the service.

Private DANIEL ANDREW, of the Fifteenth United States Infantry, for desertion, was sentenced to be shot, and the sentence has been approved. Eleven other privates were found guilty of desertion, and sentenced to various grades of punishment.

The Distillery Burned.

The distillery of A. K. TAYLOR, on the corner of Main and Poplar streets, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Several tenements adjacent were damaged. Loss $40,000; no insurance.

[Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.]

DAYTON, Sunday, April 19.

The Franklin *Democrat*, Tuesday, April 21:

At 2 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the Cherokee House, in the center of the business part of the town, and the adjacent work necessary between was discovered that it was impossible to check it. The flames spread to the surrounding buildings and in less than an hour the greater part of four blocks was in ruins. By blowing up and tearing down buildings the fire was checked at about 8 o'clock, and at the present writing is about subdued. The loss will reach nearly $1,500,000. The loss in dour and other provisions was very heavy.

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IMPORTANT FROM EASTERN VIRGINIA.

RETREAT OF THE ENEMY FROM SUFFOLK.

PROBABLE CAPTURE OF A REBEL BRIGADE.

Official Reports from Admiral Lee and Gen. Dix.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 21.

The Secretary of the Navy has received the following:

U. S. FLAG-STEAMER MINNESOTA, OFF NEWPORT'S NEWS, Va., April 20, 1863.

SIR: Yesterday the joint expedition, directed by Gen. GRANT and Flag-Officer LARDNER, easily captured the troublesome battery of West Branch, consisting four field pieces and about 100 men. I am informed that great credit is due to Lieut. LAMBERT for the prominent part he took in planning and conducting this successful affair. Gen. GRANT found very hard-comedy throughout and gallantly held the battery last night, aided by the cross-fire of our vessels.

Yesterday the enemy unmasked a new and heavy battery situated on the head of West Branch, near Milnestown, Red Ferry, and commanding the lower Nansemond in the direction of Portsmouth. From this battery, and from the sharpshooters on the left bank, the *Barney* was sharply fired on yesterday, without, however, receiving much damage.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very respectfully yours,

S. P. LEE, A. K. Admiral,

Commanding N. A. B. Squadron.

Two hours and a half later, Admiral LEE telegraphed that the number of field pieces taken in the captured battery returned to above was five, and the exact number of prisoners 161; also, that Lieut. CUSHING reports that the new battery mentioned in his previous dispatch had been removed, *that the enemy was in retreat*, and that the Army might cut off a rebel brigade.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. DIX.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 21.

The following has been received at

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

[SPECIAL.]

REGULAR SESSION—Monday, April 21, 1862—2 P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Goodwin, Wheeler, Sweeny, Flaherty, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce, Gross, Harper, Hendrickson, Kelland, Mosteller, Armitage—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Goodwin, Wheeler, Sweeny, Flaherty, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce, Gross, Harper, Hendrickson, Kelland, Mosteller, Armitage—16.

Absent—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Goodwin, Wheeler, Sweeny, Flaherty, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce, Gross, Harper, Hendrickson, Kelland, Mosteller, Armitage—16.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting ordinance to open Avenue A, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, where not already opened.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting ordinance to build a sewer in Fifty-sixth street, between Second and Third avenues.

Report of Committee on Roads

REMOVALS.

FARMS

TO LET.

HELP WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at this port, and the Fulton, we have advices from Europe five days later—to the 10th inst. The news is important. A small quantity of Cotton has been sold at Liverpool by the auction, and has been noted at 7½d. The Cotton Investigating Committee, continue their sittings, but nothing of importance. A small quantity of Cotton has been sold at Liverpool by the auction, and has been noted at 7½d. The news is important

EXCITING TIME AT THE CITY HALL.

Mr. Genet, Deputy Sheriff Dunlap, and Mr. Bennett, of the Corporation Counsel Yesterday.

A Broadway Railroad Grant Passed.

An Injunction Issued to Prevent the Passage of the Grant--A Deputy Sheriff Thrown from the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen--The Injunction Resisted, &c.

Yesterday afternoon and evening will be long remembered by the habitues of the City Hall as a period of wild excitement, and the time when the Common Council passed one of the most important measures that has ever attracted public interest, by giving to him then a Broadway Railroad grant.

A life struck the Board of Councilmen just previous to this appropriate notice of the death of Lieut.-Col. Kennedy only. The Board of Aldermen, who had not been in session for nearly three weeks, met at the same hour, by special call, signed by a majority of its members during the morning. They adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of Lieutenant-Colonel KENNEDY, and of condolence with his family and friends in their bereavement, proposed by Mr. FARLEY, and then gave attention to a mass of routine papers that had accumulated upon their tables, disposing of them chiefly by reference to committees and laying over, with little or no debate. Business was being thus rapidly transacted, and the reporters and clerks were devoutly happy over anticipations of an early adjournment, when a motion was made and carried, and, for, not a minute too soon, the chamber was immediately cleared of outsiders, and for half an hour they waited in the hall, their minds filled with vague thoughts about what was going on inside. When the doors opened the crowd poured in, expecting to witness a denouement of the mystery that perplexed them. Their curiosity was not gratified, however, but further excited by the Board taking a recess till 8 o'clock.

Meanwhile the Councilmen had concurred in the resolutions respecting Lieut.-Col. KENNEDY's death, and also taken a recess till 8 o'clock.

On reassembling, which each Board did promptly at 8 o'clock, it suddenly became known that some action was in contemplation regarding a Broadway railroad, although the members of each Board had been thoroughly reticent as to what was the mystery.

The Aldermanic chamber was visited, it was stated, by Deputy Sheriff DUNLAP, who had some papers in his hand, which were rightly conjectured to be the issue of an injunction; but when he attempted to serve them he was put out of the room by the Sergeant-at-arms, Mr. T. F. SHEEHY, and, it is said, on the order of President WALSH. It was then proposed to go into secret session, but this was opposed on the ground that the public had a right to be present, and when the rule excluding all but members, reporters and Heads of Departments fully enforced.

Some more general business was transacted, and then another recess was taken till 9 o'clock. In the interim the members kept within the chamber, the door of which was carefully guarded all the while against the entrance of the Deputy Sheriff, and also the lawyer who acted for Messrs. JAMES MUSSEY and HUGH SMITH, the parties at whose instance the injunction had been obtained. The lawyer also had his clerks on hand, all stationed outside the range of an Aldermanic frown within the secluded precincts of the chamber of the Board, but none appeared.

The same description of events applies to the other Board, except that Mr. DUNLAP did not succeed in getting into their chamber at all and that the Board went into secret session, but only to take a recess.

During the evening the well-imprisoned Aldermen and Councilmen were furnished with refreshments, *and probably had an agreeable time of it.*

At 9 o'clock precisely the ice was in each chamber, which had been burning dimly since dark, were turned up, and business was again commenced by each Board.

In the Councilmanic Board the Clerk was there, the services of their Clerk and also the Deputy Clerk, who had been enjoined. This difficulty was overcome by "requesting and directing" the Engrossing Clerk, Mr. JOHN E. GREEN, to serve as Clerk. Mr. GREEN having taken the Clerk's seat, Mr. GREEN presented a petition from the Harlem Railroad Company, which is annexed to this report. After the petition had been read, Mr. HAYES presented resolutions (also annexed hereto) giving the permission asked for. They were adopted by the vote of all present--15. Soon afterward the Board adjourned.

The paper was soon presented to the Aldermen; where it was concurred in by the vote of 16 to 10--the latter including one of the Assistant-Clerks, Mr. ELIAS W. TAYLOR, Clerk pro tem.--Mr. VALENTINE being absent, and his Deputy, Mr. FRANCIS J. TWOMEY, declining to act, because he had been enjoined.

At 10 o'clock the Board adjourned to 10 o'clock P. M. next Monday. The Councilmen adjourned to 8 o'clock P. M. on next Thursday.

For some time after the adjournment, a crowd of men waited in the hallways, but the usual throng of local lions of the day were disappointed, the following order having been issued before the adoption of the resolutions:

NEW-YORK COMMON PLEAS.

James Murphy and Hugh Smith vs. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, &c.

The above suit is adjourned over to Thursday next, Apr. 23, at 10 o'clock A. M., for argument on the motion for an injunction, but when so attempted to be served on the Mayor he was not out of the room of the Corporation Counsel, Mr. T. F. SHEEHY, and if so, on the order of President WALSH. It was then proposed to go into secret session, but this was opposed on the ground that the public had a right to be present, when the rule excluding all but members, reporters and Heads of Departments fully enforced.

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AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.

ADDITION NOTICE.

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PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT
the Treasury Department, Office of Construction, Washington, D.C., until 12 M. on the 20th day of April, 1865, for furnishing and delivering at the Treasury Department in this city, or at such other place as may be designated by the Secretary, the following articles:

250 Two hundred Marine Glasses complete.
40 Two hundred Spyglasses, extra size, with stands.
The first delivery to be made on the 20th day of May, 1865, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and the last delivery on the 1st day of June, 1865, when the whole must be delivered.

Samples must be submitted with proposals, and will be returned to bidders whose proposals are not accepted.

Proposals from distant persons, or those unknown to the Department, must be accompanied by the guarantee of two responsible persons, that if a contract be awarded on the proposal offered, the bidder will enter into contract, and give bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Spyglasses and Marine Glasses," and delivered at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D.C., until 12 M. on the day above mentioned.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

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IMPORTANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Heavy Movement Against the Enemy up the Bayou Teche.

GEN. BANKS IN COMMAND.

Gen. Weitzel Skirmishing Within Six Miles of Franklin.

The Fight of Colored Troops with the Rebels at Pattagaulla.

The Gunboat Barrataria Destroyed in Amite Rivery.

The steamship *George Washington* arrived at this port yesterday, from New-Orleans on the 12th inst.

Important military movements were in progress against the enemy on the Bayou Teche. Gen. Banks was in the field at the head of Gens. Grover's and Emory's divisions and Brig.-Gen. Weitzel's brigade.

On the Saturday previous, Gen. Warren's brigade crossed Berwick's Bay on pontoon bridges, and advanced toward Pattersonville, situated about five miles up the Teche. The enemy retreated upon the approach of our forces, which steadily advanced; the latter were reinforced on Sunday by Emory's division. The forces under Gen. Grover are understood to have encamped at Brashear City, and proceeded into Grand Lake to a point called Indian Bend, above Franklin. This movement, if successfully accomplished, would put the rebels between two fires, and could scarcely fail to be attended with good results. The forces of the rebels were estimated at about 8,000 of all arms, including Indians, &c.

On Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, sharp skirmishing began between Gen. Warren's advance and the rebels, the latter retreating toward Franklin. It was reported that Gen. Warren was within six miles of Franklin.

It was rumored that Gen. Grant had appeared with a strong force upon Red River, thus threatening the rebels in that direction; but the rumor, of course, was not well founded.

On the 9th inst., Col. Daniels, with a detachment of 300 men of the Second Louisiana Native Guards, (colored,) went from Ship Island to Pascagoula, a well-known watering place on the Mississippi Coast, landed and took possession of the place, hoisting the Stars and Stripes on the hotel. Subsequently he was attacked by a force of 300 rebel cavalry and a company of infantry, and a severe fight followed, resulting in killing 30 rebels, wounding a large number and three prisoners. The rebels retreated, leaving a set of colors behind, as trophies to the Second Louisiana Native Guards. Col. Daniels lost two men killed and five slightly wounded. The enemy having brought down large reinforcements from Mobile Bay—troops which were about to be sent to the defence of Charleston—Col. Daniels reimbarked on board the steamer, and returned to Ship Island. This is the same affair of which we have already published the rebel account.

A small stern-wheel gunboat, called the *Barrataria*, while making a reconnoissance on the 7th inst., in the Amite River, struck a snag, on which she stuck fast. A force of guerrillas appeared immediately, when, finding it impossible to get her off, the *Barrataria* was fired by her officers and abandoned. Her armament consisted of two small rifled howitzers, and her pilot and wheel houses were clad with hay and boiler iron to protect her crew against rifle-shot. The *Barrataria* is a small loss. None of her officers or crew were lost.

The Union Association of New-Orleans held a meeting on Saturday evening, at which resolutions were passed to petition the Government to permit the people to hold a Convention to form a State Government.

Gen. Banks' plan of free negro labor for the plantations meets with much success. Cheering reports from planters from all quarters continue to be received.

A regiment of blacks for heavy artillery and an engineer corps have been recruited in the department within the past few weeks.

Gen. Banks has another order out, which requires us to be prepared to be known as the Twelfth Louisiana Volunteers. Two companies were already being formed.

A grand military and civic ball in honor of the passing of the forts by our fleet will be given at the St. Charles Hotel on the 22d inst.

The health of the city continues remarkably good.

Commander S. C. Samson has taken command of the sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, anchored opposite Carrollton, above the city.

The large law library of Benjamin, Bonneau & Forney was sold at auction on the 10th. Benjamin is Jeff. Davis' Secretary of State.

LOSS OF THE GUNBOAT BARRATARIA.

From the New-Orleans Era, April 12.

It has been known for several days in official circles, that the United States gunboat *Barrataria*, Acting Master Blakeman, commanding, was lost while making reconnoissance in the Amite River. We are able to state authoritatively that the gunboat was completely destroyed by her officers, and to give the following particulars of the disaster:

The *Barrataria* was a small tug, fitted up as a gunboat, and was particularly available for navigating in the shoal waters of the bayous in this neighborhood. She mounted two brass rifled cannon, and her machinery and boilers were protected by iron plating, while her upper works were similarly protected against musketry. She was fitted up in this city, and was promptly sent into Lake Pontchartrain and participated in the movement against Pontchatoula. On Tuesday morning last, she left Pass Manchac on a reconnoissance up the Amite River, and had proceeded some distance up that stream, when at 8 o'clock she struck a snag and remained hard and fast. Efforts were made uninterruptedly until 5 o'clock to get the gunboat off, all of which, however, proved unavailing. Her bow-gun and all her provisions were thrown overboard; anchors were got out astern, and an attempt made to "kill her by kedging," assisted by her stern wheel. Discovering the position of the vessel, a small force of rebel infantry made their appearance. They came down to within fifty yards of her, and, sheltered behind trees, attempted to pick off her officers and men. In this, however, they signally failed, as no one so heard the gunboat was injured. Capt. Blakeman, the commander of the boat, was absent in New-Orleans, but the officer in charge, even while under the fire of the enemy, resorted to every expedient to save her. Night coming on, and all hope of success failing, a consultation was held, and it was decided to burn the vessel to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy. Turpentine and whisky were poured over the vessel, and she was fired and abandoned. Her magazine was heard to explode, and a party which afterward went up to examine her condition found nothing left but the wheel.

NEWS FROM ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

From the Delaware, April 9.

The *Iberville* arrived from Baton Rouge last evening. Among her passengers was Mr. Gallaher, messenger to Admiral Farragut. Tuesday, the *Hartford* came down as far as Point à la Hache, and Wednesday night Mr. Gallaher, with a negro as pilot, undertook in a skiff, intending to communicate with the fleet below Fort Hudson. They were successful, dropping down in the darkness of the night, and passing the batteries without detection.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
MISSISSIPPI ARMY CORPS,
CAMP AT BRASHEAR CITY, April 8, 1863.

General Orders No. 37.—Pillage and depredations upon private property are forbidden, and must be suppressed.

Whatever property is necessary to the support of the army will be taken by the Government and liberal compensation will be made therefor, according to its value in the country where it is taken, to all well-disposed persons.

The loss of property applied to the use of the schools destroyed by fire, will fall upon the owners and the people.

If they ask reparation for their losses, the preservation of their property, or a return to peace, prosperity and power, let them restore the Government of the United States!

By command of Maj.-Gen. Banks.
RICHARD B. IRWIN, A. A. General.

VERY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO

A Great Battle Reported to Have Been Fought at Puebla.

ROUT OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

Alleged Loss of 8,000 Men and 60 Pieces of Artillery.

From the New-Orleans Era, April 14.

By way of Matamoras, we have received news from the City of Mexico to the 27th March, conveying intelligence of a grand battle between the French forces, advancing on Puebla, and the Mexicans, defending that place. We translate from an extra of the National Guard, of Matamoras, of April 6, as follows:

By letters from San Luis de Potosi, dated the 27th, we learn that the invaders commenced their advance upon our works and made a general attack; that they were repulsed to beyond Chiahua; that the victory of this day was complete; that the enemy has been rendered unable to continue his operations; that we have sent 4,000 men to succor Oriziba.

The news is confirmed by private letters from Monterey, which said that the French lost in the battle of the 18th, 60 pieces of artillery and 8,000 men. The person who writes is entirely of all confidence. We have obtained a complete triumph. What will they say in this who have considered our country to be weak and cowardly? That they will make the best soldiers in the world. They eclipsed the star of Liberty. Look out, Napoleon the Third! Look out for your throne! Fear awaits!

People of Matamoras, congratulate your country with me once more; congratulate the Army of the East; congratulate your victorious brothers!

Heroic City of Matamoras, April 6, 1863.

JOAQUIN DE SARANDA.

The Extra also publishes in full the official report by telegraph from Gen. Ortega to Gen. Comonfort, which has just been published in Mexico by order of the Secretary of War, giving some details of the battle. It is as follows:

The enemy has just suffered a terrible defeat at the hands of the valiant army which I have the honor to command.

During the day by his bombs and hot shot, he succeeded in destroying part of the Fortress of Hidalgo, or rather San Javier, and, between 8 and 9 o'clock at night, he sent forth from his parallels several columns of attack, and examined this fortress, which columns were routed and destroyed in less than one hour by our valiant soldiers. On their flight to obtain this triumph it did not have to call into action a single one of the seven strong brigades of infantry which I had in reserve.

In the morning I will give you some details of this important feat of arms, finding myself to-day to say that the assault was resisted by the gallant battalions, commanded by their worthy chiefs, Second and Sixth of Guanajuato, covered by the right flank, and outside of the wall by a battalion of riflemen, and on the left flank by the battalion of the Third, Fourth and Fifth of Zacatecas, commanded by the gallant Chief, Miguel Auza.

The attacking line was commanded by three intrepid Generals, Figueroa Artillery, and his second in command, Francisco Landero, and assisted by the no less valiant Gen. Alatorre.

The chief who commanded the fortress which was attacked was the valiant and honorable youth, B. Saenz, to whom was intrusted its defence a few hours before the attack, and in the moment that I foresaw the attack would be made.

To the fire of the bombardment sustained during the day, and during the brilliant action of the night, the most especial and honorable mention is due to the artillery.

At about 6 o'clock in the evening, I foresaw the attack, and ordered that four batteries of the general reserve, three being of Zacatecas and one of Vera Cruz, should be so situated as to be able to march promptly to the open field, and envelop the two flanks of the enemy. This order was so well executed by Gens. Pan and Garcia, that at the same time the fire of small arms opened, the enemy was involved in the fire of our artillery, which supported also the fortresses commanded by Gen. Figueroa and Colonel Saenz.

The two batteries of Zacatecas, which had taken their position to the right of the fortification, were placed in charge of the gallant Gen. Negrete, whose desires were satisfactorily fulfilled by the Chief, his son, Joaquin Sanfelicias. In this, as well as in all the works which were under my charge, the knowledge of the localities, and instruction and valor displayed by the Quartermaster-General, J. M. G. Mendoza, and Commanding-General of Artillery, T. Paz, have been of great service to me.

Will you be pleased to make known these facts to the President of the Republic, and communicate his Excellency in the name of the army of the East upon this signal triumph of our arms.

The enemy caused much suffering to the innocent families of the city by their bombardment, their destructive shells reaching to the centre of the place.

I have to congratulate you upon the happy circumstance that our total loss in killed and wounded during the entire action was but sixty-one.

Thus ends the letter of Gen. Ortega. I return immediately to the camp.

(Signed) COMONFORT.

Funeral of Lieut.-Col. Kimball.

The funeral of the late Lieut.-Col. E. A. Kimball, of the Ninth regiment, Hawkins' Zouaves, will take place at 3 o'clock P. M., to-day. An imposing civil and military procession (see advertisement) will escort the remains to their last resting place. The procession will start from the City Hall Park at 3 P. M., passing through Chatham-street and the Bowery to Bond-street, through Bond to Broadway, and down Broadway to the South Ferry. The remains lay in state at the Governor's Room, City Hall, yesterday, under guard of a detachment from the Sixty-ninth regiment, and were visited by a large number of citizens and friends of the brave and lamented officer.

Miss Dickinson's Oration.—Miss Anna E. Dickinson delivered a patriotic oration last night, to a very large and enthusiastic audience, at Cooper Institute. She was introduced by Rev. H. W. Beecher, and her fine feminine eloquence and admirable declamatory skill told with their full effect.

(Advertisement.)
LIQUOR IN CUSTOM-HOUSE.
HOTEL KEEPERS,
BAR-ROOMS
AND GROCERS.

In consequence of my giving up one of my bonded stores on the first of May next, I will sell the stock of Schiedam Schnapps, duty paid, in that store, at a less price than good Gin is sold for by the gallon in pipes, under the Custom-house lock.

Hotel Keepers, Bar-rooms and Grocers, who retail liquor by the glass, will find the Schnapps cheaper than any other imported liquor in this country.

Persons who purchase fifty cases, can have it remain in bond by removing it to other bonded stores.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
No. 21 Beaver-st.

(Advertisement.)
Knox has opened the Spring campaign with his new, enchanting style of Hats, which are irresistible in form, incomparable in their wear essential, and economical in price. If you like the security, down with the dust, and appear a finished gentleman, by wearing one of Knox's own make of Hats, for sale at his Hat Store, No. 212 Broadway, southeast corner of Fulton-street.

If Barnum is more celebrated for one thing than another in his line, it is in adapting the attractions of his Museum to the real wants of the public. He presents all the features of the establishment this afternoon as well as evening, making the day a regular family jubilee, with dramatic performances at 2 p and 7½ o'clock. See his advertisement.

PURE BOURBON WHISKEY,
UDOLPHO WOLFE,
For sale by all druggists, grocers, and fruit stores in New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City.

(Advertisement.)
Soldiers' Special Notice.—Do your duty to yourselves, protect your health, use Mansfield's Pills and Ointment. For wounds, sores, bowel complaints and fevers, they are a perfect safeguard. Full directions how to use them with every box. Only 25 cents.

(Advertisement.)
Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Hermann & Pierce's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)
Physiognomy.—A private class of gentlemen and ladies meet every Wednesday and Saturday evenings, for practical instruction in this interesting study, at Messrs. Fowler & Wells', 308 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)
Reddingering Machines to Rent or for Sale.—Sewing machines for domestic or light family use. V. W. Wheeler, Jr., No. 426 Broadway, corner Broome-street.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For General Financial See Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, April 13, 1863.

$40,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	107½	200 Erie R. Pref.	97¾
2,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Coup.	98	200 do	97¾
12,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	108¾	200 Hud. R. R.	120¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20s, Nov.	104	100 do	120¾
4,000 do	104	100 do	b10 120¾
50,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20, Nov.	104	200 do	120¾
50,000 do	104	100 do	120¾
11,000 Mo. State 6s	93½	200 do	120¾
15,000 Mo. State 6s, R.R.	93½	200 Harlem R.	22½
4,000 Ohio State 6s	103½	200 do	22½
10,000 Erie 6% R. R.	102½	200 do	22½
5,000 Chic. & Alton 6s	95	200 do	22½
5,000 Chic. & P. du C. 6s	75	200 do	22½
5,000 C. & P. W. 2d M.	47	200 do	22½
5,000 do	47	200 do	22½
10 Park Bank	112	200 do	22½
20 Chem. Bank	113	200 Mich. Cen. R.	102
12,000 Alb. & Sus. R. 2d M.	102½	200 M. S. & N. I. R.	69
100 Mechanics' Bank	107½	200 do	69
100 Corn Exchange	81¼	200 Ill. Cent. R.	92
100 Fulton Bank	81½	100 Clev. & Pitts. R.	77
50 Continental Bank	82¾	100 do	77
37 Park Bank	112	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	110
10,000 American Gold	144	100 do	110
50,000 do	144¼	100 do	110
50,000 do	144¼	100 Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	75
50 Canton Co.	24	100 Tol. & Wab. R.	62
400 Cum. Coal Pref.	20	200 P., Ft. W. & C. R.	82
100 Quicksilver Mining Co.	41¾	200 do	82
150 do	41¾	200 do	82
50 Cen. Arizonetic	25	200 do	82
100 do	25	200 do	82
100 do	25	200 do	82
100 Pac. M. S. Co.	98	200 do	82
100 do	98	200 Alton & T. H. R.	45
50 do	98	200 Chic. & Alt. R.	95
100 do	98	100 do	95
100 do	98	100 Chic. & Alt. R.	95¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	107½	50 Erie R. Pref.	97¾
12,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Coup.	98	200 do	97¾
12,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	108¾	200 do	b30 97¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20s, Nov.	104	100 Hudson River	120¾
50,000 do	104	200 do	120¾
50,000 do	104	200 do	120¾
50,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20, Nov.	104	200 do	120¾
50,000 do	104	200 do	120¾
11,000 Mo. State 6s	93½	200 do	120¾
15,000 Mo. State 6s, R.R.	93½	200 Harlem R.	22½
4,000 Ohio State 6s	103½	200 do	22½
10,000 Erie 6% R. R.	102½	200 do	22½
5,000 Chic. & Alton 6s	95	200 do	22½
5,000 C. & P. W. 2d M.	47	200 do	22½
5,000 do	47	200 do	22½
10 Park Bank	112	200 do	22½
20 Chem. Bank	113	200 Mich. Cen. R.	102
12,000 Alb. & Sus. R. 2d M.	102½	200 M. S. & N. I. R.	69
100 Mechanics' Bank	107½	200 do	69
100 Corn Exchange	81¼	200 Ill. Cent. R.	92
100 Fulton Bank	81½	100 Clev. & Pitts. R.	77
50 Continental Bank	82¾	100 do	77
37 Park Bank	112	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	110
10,000 American Gold	144	100 do	110
50,000 do	144¼	100 do	110
50,000 do	144¼	100 Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	75
50 Canton Co.	24	100 Tol. & Wab. R.	62
400 Cum. Coal Pref.	20	200 P., Ft. W. & C. R.	82
100 Quicksilver Mining Co.	41¾	200 do	82
150 do	41¾	200 do	82
50 Cen. Arizonetic	25	200 do	82
100 do	25	200 do	82
100 do	25	200 do	82
100 Pac. M. S. Co.	98	200 do	82
100 do	98	200 Alton & T. H. R.	45
50 do	98	200 Chic. & Alt. R.	95
100 do	98	100 do	95
100 do	98	100 Chic. & Alt. R.	95¾

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Amer. Gold	144¾	200 M. S. & N. I. R.	69¾
50,000 do	144¾	100 do	69¾
5,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. c.	99¾	200 Clev. & Pitts. R.	77
100 Hanover Co.	40	100 do	77
100 Ex. Mining Co.	10½	100 P., Ft. W. & C. R.	82
200 Erie Railway	70¾	200 Chic. & Alt. R.	b30 95
1000 do	70¾	200 Clev. & Tol.	110
100 do	b5 70¾	200 do	110
50 do	70¾	200 do	110
100 do	70¾	200 do	110
100 Hudson R. R.	120	200 do	110
100 Harlem R.	22½	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	86¾
100 do	22½	200 do	86¾
100 Chic. & R. I. R.	86¾	100 do	b10 86¾

PUBLIC BOARD—2 P. M.

$20,000 Amer. Gold	144¾	100 Hudson R. R.	120¾
50,000 do	144¾	200 do	120¾
100 Quicksilv. M. Co.	41¾	200 do	bnw. 120
200 Bucks Co. Lead	40	100 do	120¾
100 do	40	100 do	120¾
100 do	40	100 Harlem R.	22½
200 Min. Mining Co.	10½	100 M. S. & N. I.	69¾
1000 7.3-10 Notes	100	100 do	69¾
200 Brunswick Land Co.	10	200 Clev. & Pitts. R.	77¾
50 Erie R.	b10 70¾	100 do	77¾
200 do	b5 70¾	200 do	77¾
200 do	70¾	200 P., Ft. W. & C. R.	82
200 do	70¾	200 do	82
200 do	70¾	200 Chic. & R. I. R.	86¾
100 Erie Pref.	97¾	100 do	86¾
50 do	97¾	100 Chic. & Alt. R.	b10 95
100 Harlem R.	b10 22½	100 do	95
200 do	22½	100 do	95
200 do	22½	100 do	95
200 do	b10 22½	100 do	95

TUESDAY, April 21—P. M.

The price of Gold Coin was again weaker to-day; sales being made at one time below 146 ₱ cent., though the official list is reported 146@146¼ ₱ cent. in the forenoon, and 146@146¼ ₱ cent. at the 3 o'clock Board. The large decline since Saturday night creates considerable surprise on the Street, and for the moment involves a good many of the operators in unexpected losses of ½@¾ ₱ cent. The relatively low quotations made to-day led to a fair business in Exchange for the Cunard steamers to-morrow at 160@161 ₱ cent. on London, and to some few purchases of Gold Coin for export. The market for the latter was nevertheless weak or feverish after the 3 o'clock Board, at 146@146¼@146¼ ₱ cent. The market for Money is quoted by the Brokers at 4@5 ₱ cent. A further large sum was left with the Treasury to-day for the Loan of 1862, and on Deposit at 5 ₱ cent.

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Mechanics'	105	Bk. of North America	118
Mechanics'	105	Metropolitan	105
Union	110	People's	95
America	110	Gallatin	94
Phœnix	105	Nat. River	100
Traders'	105	Market	110
Butchers' & Drovers'	110	Mech. Banking	100
Mech. & Traders'	100	Corn Exchange	100
Merchants' Exchange	95½	Continental	95
Seventh Ward	100	Marine	110
State of New-York	99½	Commonwealth	97
Commerce	97	Broadway	97
Ocean	97	Importers' & Traders'	120
Mercantile	100	Park	111
American Exchange	102		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 1s, '65	102½	Mich. S. 7 ₱ c., '69	104½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '76	111	Mich. S. & N. I. 7s	97
N. Y. Cen. conv., '76	120	Ill. Central, '76	101
Erie 1st, '67	104	Ill. Central, '75	101
Erie 7s, seconds, '59	100	Chic. & R. I. 6s	86
Erie 7s, seconds, '70	111	Chic. & M. 1st 7s	95½
Erie R. thirds, '83	112	Chi. & M. W. seconds	101½
Erie R. fourths, '80	102	Del. Lack. & W. 2d	110
Erie R. fifths, '82	97½	Tol. & Wab. 7s	94½
Hud. R. 6s, '70	112½	Clev. & Pitts. 7s	97
Hud. R. 6s, '72	107	Clev. & Pitts. 6s	93
Hud. Con., '77	107	Clev. & Pitts. extended	110
Harlem first, 7s, '72	112½	N. Y. Cen. seconds	110
Har. 6s, '66	102½	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1st	103
Har. thirds, 7s	107	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2d	103
Chic. & R. I. 6s, '70	102	Clev. & Pitts. 5s	93½
Chi. R. I. & C. 1st, '70	120	Clev. & Pitts. 3s	103
		Clev. & Pitts. 4½s	81½

The Share market to-day was not quite so irregular as on Monday. The speculation was more general, although special Stocks are still the apparent favorites and show the more decided improvement in price. At the close of business the general market was firm, the highest sales of Harlem 59; Hudson, 109@109¾ ₱ cent. The following quotations were made as compared with Monday night:

	Monday.	Tuesday.		Mon.	Tues.
Cumberland Coal	20½	20½	Hudson River	120¾	120
N. Y. Central	113¾	113¾	Erie	70¾	70¾
Harlem	22½	22½	Erie Preferred	98	97¾
Reading	78½	78½	Michigan Southern	69¾	69¾
Illinois Central	92	92	Michigan Central	92	92
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	77	77	Galena & Chicago	95	95
Chicago	95	95	Rock Island	86¾	86¾
Quicksilver Co.	41¾	41¾	Toledo & Wabash	62	62
Mariposa	25	25	Fort Wayne	82	82¾
Canton Co.	24	24	Ohio & Mississippi	45	45¾
Cumberland Coal Pref.	20	20	Treasury Certificates	102	102
Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	98	98	N. Y. & N. Haven	166½	166½

The United States Treasury Office, in this City, received, to-day, $1,600,000 on Deposit at 5 ₱ cent.; $600,000 for Loans of 1863 by conversion of United States Currency, and $130,000 for Customs. The following figures of the Public Debt of the United States of all classes, including unpaid requisitions, are official to the 1st inst.:

Funded Debt ₱ cent. Stock	$155,070,250
7.30 ₱ cent. Treasury Bonds, convertible into 6 ₱ cents., 1881	130,000,000
Together	$285,070,250

At an average interest of 5.10 ₱ ann.m.

Certificates, average 5.85 ₱ cent.	$541,917,770
United States Circulation, no interest	345,453,000
Requisitions	65,660,616
Total, averaging 3.33 ₱ cent.	$1,238,101,386

All praise is due to the American Consul at Hamburg for the promptness with which he forwarded by the European mail to-day, his official attestation to a mercantile document for Messrs. Schroeder & Co., because of the mendacious connection of John Henry Schroeder, of London, with the Rebel Cotton Loan.

The annexed table will compare the condition of the banks of this City on the 28th of March, as shown by their statements to the Banking Department, with that of the corresponding period last year:

	March 28, 1863.	March 29, 1862.
Capital	$66,150,000	$60,050,000
Net profits	9,540,788	6,978,894
Circulation	9,472,909	8,954,022
Due banks	24,070,247	20,660,720
Deposits	167,360,892	97,782,147
Due others	2,697,574	3,763,701
Total	$305,900,125	$198,189,484
Discounts	$111,158,369	$86,452,569
Stocks	72,372,261	44,933,045
Bonds and Mortgages	3,445,000	4,748,000
Real Estate	3,445,000	4,748,000
Due for Exchanges	23,360,610	2,499,416
Cash Items	26,413,097	20,653,911
Specie	31,856,779	31,087,680
Legal tenders	31,126,110	
Overdrafts	18,299	22,570
Total	$305,900,125	$198,189,484

The Stock Exchange is firmer for Government Stocks to-day, and again active for Treasury paper. The impression gains ground on the Street that Money will be tendered to the Government on certain acceptable terms from Europe, while the offerings from the public at home by way of converting United States Currency into the Loan of 1862-3 will continue large up to the close of this privilege of conversion on the 30th June. There is nothing yet known, of course, as to the rate in Sterling Money which the Secretary would entertain for a long date 5 or 6 ₱ cent. Loan or for a given sum of the 6-20 Year Stock, to be placed in Europe, but whatever the figure might be, the negotiation would give him such control over the Exchange market, for the time being, as to remove all apprehension of excessive and prejudicial speculation in Gold.

The week's exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (exclusive of specie,) from the port of New-York, amounted in value to $3,740,000, against $1,931,835 same week last year, and $1,067,470 the corresponding week of 1861.

Commercial News by the Arago.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, April 10.

Cotton.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of cotton for the week at 38,000 bales. Prices have declined ½d. on the American and Egyptian, but are firmer for Surats. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 8,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closing quiet and unchanged. The annexed quotations are:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	30d.	27½d.
Mobiles	30d.	26d.
Uplands	32d.	27½d.

The week in port is estimated at 263,000 bales, including 47,000 American.

Breadstuffs are quiet but steady, except Corn, which has a downward tendency.

Provisions are dull.

LONDON, Friday, April 10.

Consols for money, 92¾.

Erie closed, 47¾@48; Illinois Central, 90¾ closed.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £75,000.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

We have fully an average attendance at to-day's market. Wheat is in fair demand at Tuesday's prices. Flour is dull of sale but not lower. Oats continued dull and a shade lower. There is good inquiry for Indian Corn, with buyers at quotations, and sales are to a fair extent. Beans quiet and unchanged in value. Imports—Wheat, 12,370; Oats, 26,473; Beans, 6,781; Peas, 221; Indian Corn, 8,400 and Oat Meal, 4,600 quarters; Flour, 1,300 sacks and 1,007 barrels.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT.

There is little or no change in the tone of our market from Tuesday. Business is still very limited, owing to the extreme firmness of produce, and buyers as a rule, can scarcely do as well as they did last week.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

Ungerer's Circular reports as follows: "The weather is beautiful, the supplies are moderate, and the trade in all articles is exactly as on Monday. Buyers and sellers appear equally indifferent in pushing business."

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.

Sugar is very firm at the following rates: Barbadoes 34s. 6d. Porto Rico, 35s. 6d. Demerara, 35s. 6d. Grown is wanted and prices are firm; Plantation, 60s. @ 64s. Tea firm with a fair business. Rice firm, but with small sales.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET.

The Glasgow Iron Market is firm. No. 1, 58s. 3d. sellers' numbers warrants 57s. 3d. 58s. 4½d.; No. 3, 55s. 9d. 56s. 3d.

Sun rises ... 5.35 | Sun sets ... 6 44 | Moon sets ... 11 14
Sandy Hook ... 10 42 | Gov. Island 11 34 | Hell Gate ... 12 55

MEMORANDA—THIS DAY.
Ship Osmanli, Brown, for Liverpool, at Sandy Hook.
Ship Sir Robert Peel, Jorgensen, Hamburg 44 da., with sugar and 100 passengers to H. H. Meyer & Bro. Had heavy weather and saw a large number of bottoms on the Banks.
Ship Sultana, (Br.) Macintosh, Cardiff Dec. 9, with coal to Edmiston Bros.
Ship Roscommon, Burridge, Newfoundland 30 days, in ballast to order.
Ship Kahlmar, (Swe.) ——, Rotterdam 36 da., with sugar, &c., to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.
Brig Ocean Queen, for Antwerp.
Shins Palmo, London.
Brig J. M. Sawyer.
Schooners E. W. Lyon, Mary Annabel, D. Crosby, Conrad Fox, C. M. Crockford, Rebecca, Yorktown, C. H. Booth, Virginia, Porto Rico, Pennsylvania, Sloop Hunter, E. W. Perry, A. A. Berlin, George, Dumont, Doris, Sarah C. Wilson, E. R. Wetmore, Charles Carroll, C. M. Duffield, Mary S. Tibbets, A. J. De Hamel, Ann Elizabeth, Fanny Mitchell, Pequasack, E. P. Clifford, Revival, Mary Ann, Mary Ann, Mary Ann, Jacob Pintnall, Palma, E. R. Smartt, Sarah J. Hoyt.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 21.—Bark Lucia Edward Everett, Messina, (Br.,) Merchant, Boston.

Miscellaneous.

The Br. brig Elizabeth, of Orichal, Nickerson, hence for Matamoras 12th inst., with a cargo of corn and flour, returned to-day, and reports that on the 16th inst. took a gale from S. E. to E. S. E., which shifted to S. W. and was here to for eight hours, when she was compelled to make; after constant pumping for 30 hours, considered to return for examination and repairs.

Foreign Ports.

At Remedios 6th inst., barks Trieste, Sewell, for San Francisco, loading; Sharpsburgh, Randall, for Boston, do.; Andora, (Br.,) Hilton, for Philadelphia, do.; brigs North Point, Davis, just arrived, disch.; Malaust, Gatcel, disch.; Carolina Eaton, Pomeroy, unc.; Western Continent, Wiley, do.; Brontal, Gatcel, for Philadelphia, ldg.; and brig Milwaukee, Brown, loaded, unc.

At Aux Cayes 30th ult., Sea Eagle, Lyon, for Boston, do. and wore; brig Br. schr. Anna, for do. do. and Br. schr. Hero, for do. 2d inst.

(From Cape of Good Hope.)

Queenstown, April 8.

Arrived from Hong Kong, Wm. Arnold, at Liverpool; Emigrant, as Queenstown; Daisy and A. H. Lovett, at Greenock.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Edward Preston, at Dublin, part of cargo thrown overboard, and vessel otherwise full of water, having thrown on deck.

Arrived from Cadiz—Thursday 30th, ult. Emperador, Rice.—The ship Clara Rickmers, aground on Gaudeloupe Breakwater, is discharging.

(From Bombay.)

Liverpool, April 10.

Arrived from West Point—Pilot, Sudden, at Bristol; Matilda, at Southport; Reward, at Bremerhaven; Delphine and Deutschland, at Antwerp; George Durham, at Deal.

Arrived from Chilian—Theodora, at Liverpool.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, April 21.

Arrived.

Steamship Hammonia, (Hamburg,) Schwensen, Southampton and Havre 14th inst., with 132 cabin and 1,200 steerage passengers to Kuhlmann & Co. Had moderate winds most part of the passage. 6th inst., passed steamship Hermann, going in the River Plate.

Steamship City of Baltimore, Woodside, Liverpool 5th inst., with mdse. and 150 passengers to Wm. Inman. Had heavy gales and head winds the whole passage. 13th inst., lat. 41, lon. 52, passed two large vessels, supposed to be Liverpool packets, standing to the eastward. 14th inst., at 7 P. M., passed Cape Race, and at 11 P. M. spoke steamship Columbia, hence for Liverpool. 15th inst., at 7 P. M., and received mail on the Banks of Newfoundland.

Steamship Kedar, Colley, Liverpool 5th inst., with mdse. and 60 passengers to G. Cochran & Co.

U. S. transport United States, Power, Hilton Head 15th inst., and Beaufort, S. C., 17th, and Fortress Monroe 19th, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. She has on board 62nd Illinois Band the 8th Maine Regiment, 7th Connecticut Volunteers, Col. Newton, and 8th New-York Volunteers, Col. Hickman. Capt. Cole, late of the steamer United States, died at Monticello City on the 19th.

Steamship Augusta Dinsmore, Crowell, Port Royal, S. C., 16th inst., and Beaufort, N. C., 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Adams Express Company. Left at Beaufort, U.